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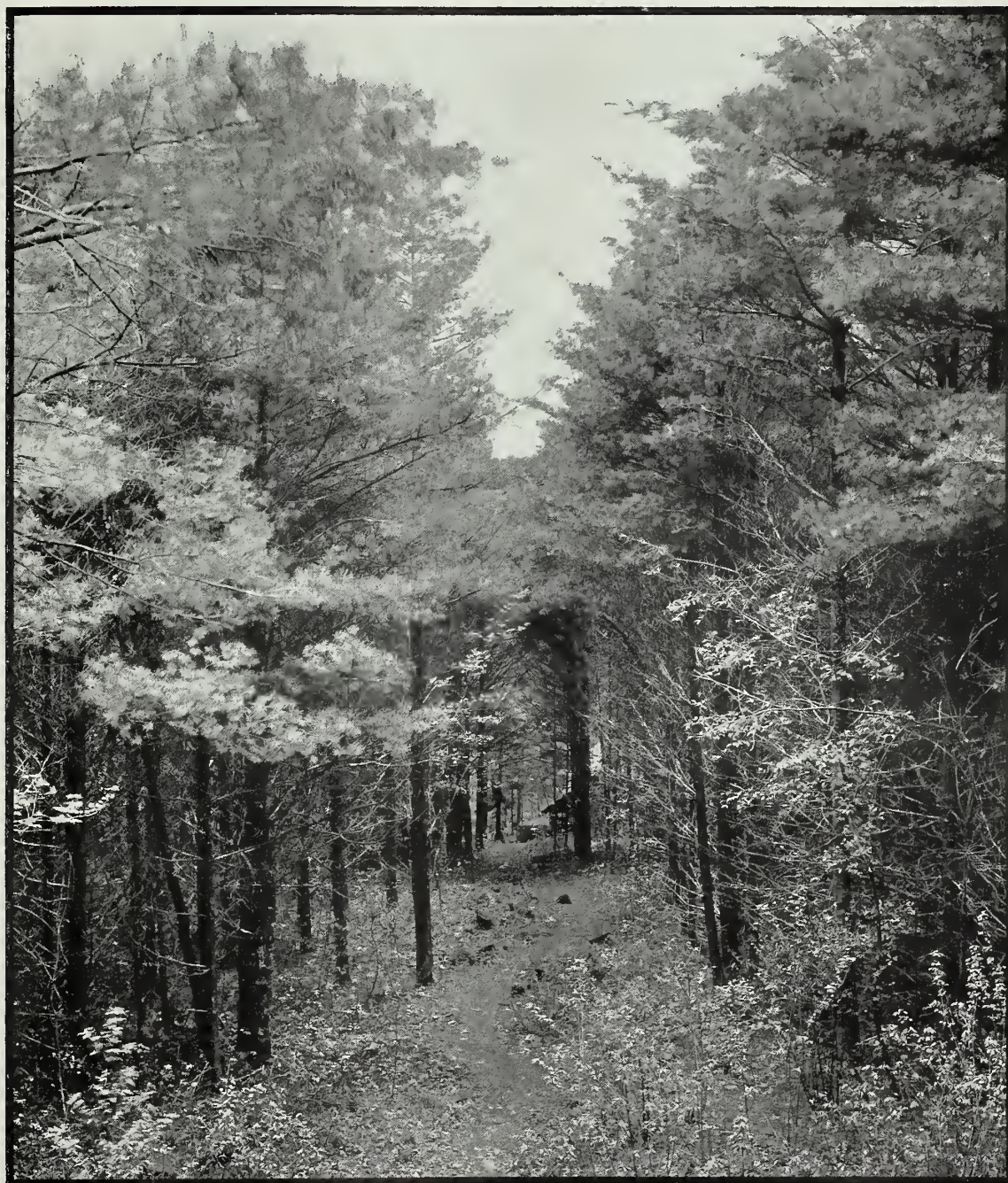
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In This Issue

TO MOST of us the three R's meant reading, writing, and 'rithmetic up to a short time ago. However, they have now taken on a new meaning and become Rural Recreational Reserve, a new development planned in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration. Dr. C. B. Smith, assistant director of the Extension Service, explains what R. R. R. may bring to the American farmer and his family in the way of a richer and fuller life.

A CONSUMER-EDUCATIONAL program which has served the needs of Minneapolis, Minn., housewives for the last 3 years offers them the "Key to Consumer Satisfaction" in home purchases. More than 300 women made up the 19 groups participating in the activity in 1934. The project called "Mrs. Consumer's Guide" included eight regular lessons and a number of supplementary meetings, demonstrations, and exhibits.

UNDOUBTEDLY "*Horse Sense Means Dollars*" to farmers interested in producing farm work stock. The Hoosier Gold Medal Colt Club of Indiana is one of the older organizations sponsoring the breeding of improved farm horses. In nearly all sections of the country renewed interest in the horse has been stimulated by greater demands and increasing prices.

IN HER short personal sketch of Dr. Babcock, Miss Elaine Miner has succeeded in giving us a vivid intimate glimpse into the character of that benevolent and distinguished scientist. To her warm, friendly account we add the appraisal of Dr. Babcock which was contained in the following resolution passed by the Ninth International Dairy Congress meeting in Denmark in 1931, the year he died.

"With the death of Prof. Stephen Moulton Babcock on July 1, agriculture lost one of its greatest benefactors;

science, one of its able sons; and the world, one of its most lovable men. In him were associated in peculiar felicity, ability in speculation, observation, and experimentation. A great teacher, a wise counselor, and a lifelong servant of his fellowman, he was in life revered by friends in every land, in death he is mourned by all who knew him in his work. The Ninth International Dairy Congress in recognition of his high qualities, records the indebtedness of the dairy industry and expresses its sorrow in his passing."

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On The Calendar

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29-December 7.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 30-December 7.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, St. Louis, Mo., December 27.

American Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 7-10, 1936.

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 11-18, 1936.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., February 29-March 8, 1936.

WEST VIRGINIA has a jubilee and 4-H fair each fall and the clover-leaf money that club members receive as awards buys them just the prize they want. This unique method of awards which has proved successful for adults and youth alike in all kinds of competition, is explained in the article on "*4-H Inflation*." The fun and excitement that come with the spending of the clover-leaf money at the jubilee store are rewards in themselves.

MORE and yet more community houses are springing up throughout the country. Numerous accounts of these monuments to local energy, neighborliness, and civic spirit have come in since the article which appeared in the May number of the REVIEW. In the article about "*Home-made Community Houses*", in this issue, is described what is being done in North Carolina and Arkansas. In these States farmers have furnished logs, lumber, and stone for the clubhouses. The women have made curtains, rugs, and cushions, and painted old furniture which had been contributed for their clubhouses. In some communities where they do not have community clubhouses home-demonstration clubs have furnished clubrooms in buildings where space has been offered.

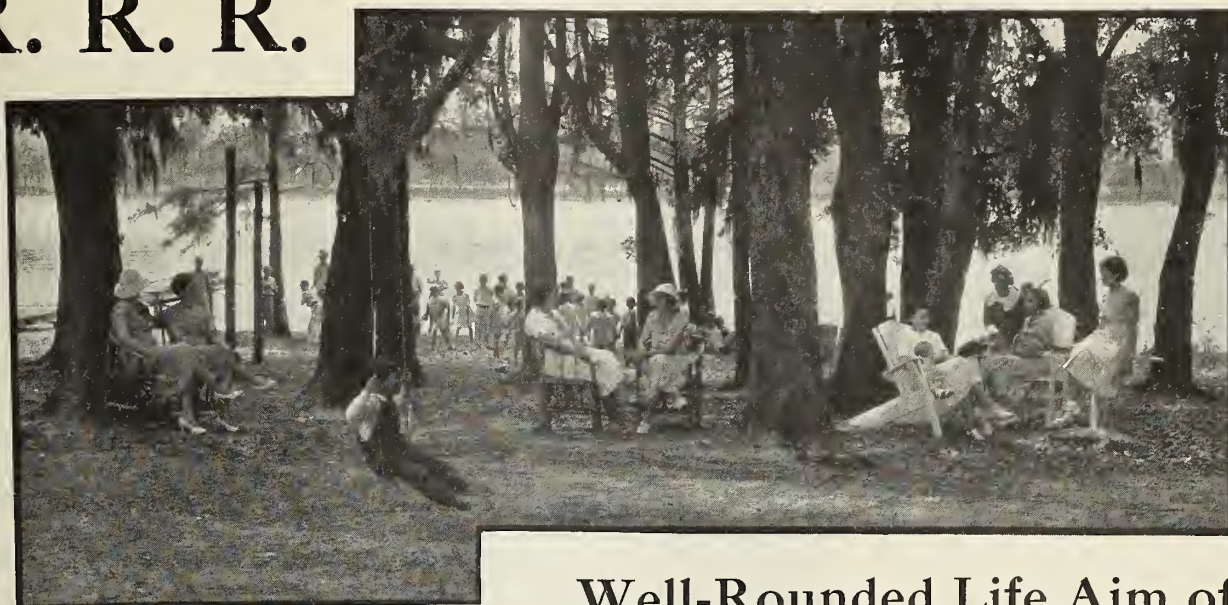
THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

L. A. SCHLUF, Acting Editor

R. R. R.



Well-Rounded Life Aim of Rural Recreational Reserve

PRESENT-DAY leaders in American agriculture are building for the future—a future when men, women, and children on the farms will have the time and facilities for recreation. Improved methods in agriculture and planned farming “adjusted” intelligently to national and world crop conditions should give a sufficient margin of profit to the farmer and yet leave time for participation in community life.

The natural outgrowth of these conditions has been a move toward the establishment of rural recreation centers. Plans for such undertakings have crystallized into a program which, cooperating with the Works Progress Administration, will also provide relief employment in rural areas. The program specifies that these rural recreational reserves, as they are called, must be located in the open country; and it looks toward the establishment of one or more in a rural county.

The Extension Service in a number of States has accepted the sponsorship of the rural recreational reserves idea, and under the Works Progress Administration a definite program is being worked out. This provides that there shall be created in each county seeking a recreational reserve a legally qualified “corporation” or “association”, with a board of directors composed of representatives of various county organizations, such as the farm bureau, Grange, farmers’ union, women’s clubs, 4-H clubs, and Boy

Scouts, together with five additional members to be appointed by the county commissioners and to include the county agent and home demonstration agent. Complete responsibility for organizing, developing, and maintaining the reserve is placed in this board.

Recreational reserves are not limited to county or community projects. In some sections it may be advisable for several counties to join in group projects which will be classified as State recreational reserves and will be under a broader, although similar, jurisdiction.

Six distinct purposes will be served by these new recreational reserves: (1) To make available a common meeting place for all members of rural families; (2) to unite efforts for social and economic development and to stimulate leadership; (3) to encourage cooperation and to crystallize resources of individual families for their own betterment; (4) to supply convenient, attractive, wholesome, and economical recreational facilities in the open country; (5) to develop a more wholesome and broader community spirit through united action; (6) to enable rural people to live a more abundant life of satisfaction and contentment in their own environment.

The possibilities of recreational reserves dedicated to these objectives should be tremendous toward improving the standard of living in the communities. When the people of a community participate in the social activities and fellow-

C. B. SMITH

**Assistant Director,
Extension Service**

ship to be found there, the petty jealousies and lack of confidence which sometimes interfere with cooperative business undertakings find it hard to survive.

It is not the intention of the Extension Service to see these projects developed and no plans made for their consistent and intelligent use. Therefore, activities at the recreational reserves will be under the supervision of the board of directors who, probably, will be assisted by volunteer leaders selected by various groups of the community, and these, in turn, will have assistance and advice from specialists trained in recreational and community leadership. The National Recreational Association, the division of community organization of the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and others can give assistance in planning programs and in directing the best methods of carrying them out along lines which will stimulate and maintain a diversity of interests among the men and women and the young people of the community.

Activities will be adjusted to meet the conditions of each locality, and also

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Key to Consumer Satisfaction



Ways and means to better consumer buying, as given by Mrs. Sylvia Shiras, home demonstration agent, interested more than 300 Minneapolis, Minn., women. Mrs. Shiras leaves

nothing to chance, but, starting from scratch, has developed a well-worked-out plan in a comparatively new field.

THAT THE wide-spread interest in better consumer buying can be crystallized into a well-organized, successful, and tremendously worth-while extension project was demonstrated most conclusively in Minneapolis last winter. Under the direction of Mrs. Sylvia Shiras, urban home demonstration agent, more than 300 homemakers in 19 groups carried an 8 months' project which met with most enthusiastic reception from start to finish.

Three years ago, Mrs. Shiras collaborated with the St. Paul home demonstration agent, Mrs. Agnes Erkel, in writing a consumer-education project of 6 or 7 lessons, each agent then organizing and conducting the project independently in her own city. Interest created at that time led the Minneapolis home committee to request another project, which was given last winter.

Though a very widely discussed subject, consumer education is strictly a pioneer undertaking, Mrs. Shiras discovered. Rounding up the facts, figures, and illustrative material for the project entailed a vast amount of searching, questioning, and work. While considerable information in scattered bits is available, nothing comprehensive and specific has been compiled for use in definite consumer-education courses. Some of the material given in the previous project was worked over, and additional information was obtained wherever it could be found. When books, bulletins, magazines, and other standard sources failed to reveal needed facts, Mrs. Shiras went directly to home-economics specialists, to department-store buyers and executives, to factory heads—in fact, wherever led by initiative, hunch, or hope.

The consumer education Mrs. Shiras aimed at was not to scare homemakers into regarding business as a "Big Bad Wolf" but rather to present definite, concrete information about buying—information that would be of actual constructive use in the everyday spending of the family income.

Underlying the entire project was the thought that consumers should be willing to study their jobs, and that, unless they were willing to arm themselves with facts to defend their rights and interests, they might expect to be the victims of their own indifference. Business practices were studied in their effects on consumers, but the attempt was made to present both viewpoints. For example, delivery and charge-account services were frankly presented, not only in the light of convenience to the consumer but also in relation of its effect on retailers' costs and margins.

"Mrs. Consumer's Guide" was the title given to the project which included eight regular lessons, plus a number of supplementary meetings, demonstrations, and exhibits. The regular lessons were given through the standard local-leader plan, each neighborhood group naming two leaders to attend central leader-training meetings and afterward to present the lesson to their respective groups. The project opened in October and ran through April.

These eight lessons were on marketing for fruits and vegetables, getting the most for your money in buying meat, stretching the clothing dollar, money management, buying furniture and household equipment, buying bedding and household linens, wise buying of staple foods, and making the house a home.

In connection with lesson 2, on buying meat Mrs. Shiras arranged with the meat specialists of the agricultural college to stage a meat-cutting demonstration for group members. Visiting the regular meat shop of the college, the women saw what different cuts of beef, pork, and mutton looked like, learned uses for various cuts, and got pointers on meat-retailing practices. This was followed by a meat-cookery demonstration by one of the college home-economics specialists.

The lesson material on clothing was supplemented by an exhibit of garments

Opens Interesting Project for Minneapolis Housewives

borrowed from Minneapolis department and ready-to-wear stores. Likewise, a public meeting was held with one of the extension clothing specialists giving a talk on Getting the Most for Your Money When Buying Clothes.

The secretary of the Minneapolis Retail Credit Men's Association spoke to group leaders in connection with the lesson on money management. Mrs. Shiras also started a group of members keeping household accounts and budgets, this group meeting quarterly with the agent to discuss results and problems.

A demonstration on the operation and care of electrical equipment, conducted by an electric company representative, supplemented the lesson on equipment buying. The local gas company also furnished specially prepared directions to be distributed to the project members on the economical use of gas ranges. A special lecture on making the house attractive was arranged, with an art specialist of the college home-economics staff speaking.

In connection with the final lesson on buying family contentment, project members were supplied with a list prepared by Mrs. Shiras, showing all of the free educational opportunities available in Minneapolis and environs, such as art galleries, free lectures, parks, and adult education classes.

The importance of the shipper's attitude in helping her to obtain good service and sympathetic treatment from salespeople was brought home by a "customer's rating scale" which each project member filled out. This covered 20 different points under the 4 general headings of "getting attention", "courtesy", "intelligence in shopping", and "good appearance." The object of this was to encourage each woman to check up on herself and correct any faults in her attitude toward the business people with whom she dealt.

The foregoing gives only a partial enumeration and description of the many valuable features that were worked into and around this consumers' guide project. Another was a talk by the clerk of the local probate court on "Wills and the Descent of Property." This was an open meeting for both men and

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Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock

Gave Freely to the World the Result of His Labor

STILL energetic and active at 88 years of age, Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, inventor of the Babcock milk test, was often called "one of the youngest men on the campus" of the University of Wisconsin before his death in 1931.

An outstanding characteristic of Dr. Babcock was his good humor. His hearty laughter (a family trait for generations) booming down from the fourth floor of old South Hall at Madison used to disturb Dean W. A. Henry, his chief, until the latter would quietly get up and close the door, threatening to restrict mirth to certain hours of the day. But it was impossible to repress such hearty good humor.

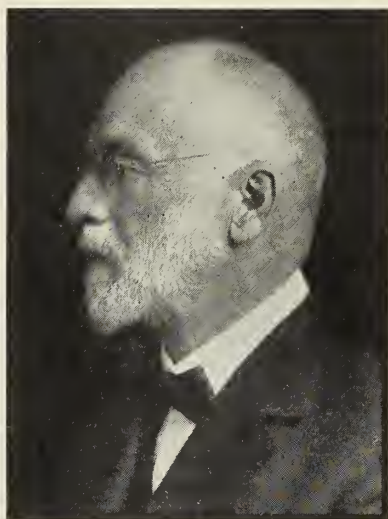
With this catching laugh went his independent spirit, his sturdy walk, though his eyes and ears were failing, his extreme friendliness, and a chuckling recital of such minus-100-percent successes as graduation in the "subbasement" of his class at Tufts, as traits which endeared him to all.

Charles E. Brown, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, likes to tell how he used to meet Dr. Babcock on winter mornings coming up the street with his coat wide open, wearing an old and well-worn gray sweater and his cloth cap. Brown himself, all bundled up against the weather, would stop and ask, "Dr. Babcock, how cold is it?"

"Why, Brown, it ain't cold at all", would be the invariable reply, and the venerable old scientist would go striding on down the street, hands half-way in his sagging pockets, head moving, chuck-

ling to himself at the idea of its being cold. In summer, Dr. Babcock used to suffer a great deal from the heat.

Whether tinkering, testing, inventing, or living, his "life of continuous work was much more like play than labor."



His laboratory, in which he worked almost daily until the time of his death, was always a place of great confusion and disorder, crowded with apparatus and queer contraptions of his own invention which he often whittled out with his jackknife to use in his experiments. As he himself said, "It's no beauty parlor", but he felt that he worked better with things he had made himself.

His sense of humor could see beyond the disappointment of long hours of work spent in the discovery or notice of some little fact which changed the whole problem. He could laugh at Sylvia, the Jersey cow whose milk would not respond to his first butterfat tests, and spur himself on to success through greater effort.

"Humor and work, jokes and experiments—these were always mixed up in Babcock's life", wrote Paul de Kruif.

President Glenn Frank once called him the "laughing saint of science."

Despite his good humor, the genial scientist was always entirely frank in expressing his opinions. Yet no one ever took offense at his criticism because it was offered with such good humor and good faith.

As a progressive scientist, Dr. Babcock would fully defend the telephone as an invention and extol its advantages, but he refused to have one in his home. And he left the receiver of the one in his office down until an order came from the president of the university, who wanted to be able to reach him when necessary, to replace it.

The doctor argued that if "anybody had anything to say to him, they'd better come and say it to his face." When Dean Henry wanted to call him, he would finally have to send a man over to put the receiver back on the hook.

"But it didn't do any good anyway", the doctor would afterward chuckle, "because I never heard it after that."

In the same way, Dr. Babcock would never subordinate himself to any kind of a system, but always acted as an individual. He would work at one task one day and another the next, or not work at all if he felt so inclined. This was possible, as in those days the college of agriculture was just starting and had little or no system or organization. In handling his classes, the learned scientist had no prepared lecture series but would simply go before his students and tell them things as they occurred to him.

Dr. Babcock was very anxious to start his dairy course in the fall of 1890, but that spring the university president told him that they had only \$1,000 available. So the prospective dairy professor got busy on his own. Buying what lumber he could and finding additional supplies in the basement of some of the university buildings, he became a carpenter himself and persuaded the farm foreman and two other workmen to don overalls with him. All summer they worked, putting up the building which Babcock had designed, and when the president returned in the fall there was a dairy building.

"I was never more surprised in my life", was that official's astonished comment.

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The Babcock milk test, known throughout the dairy world, is especially dear to the hearts of extension agents, for Dr. Babcock refused to patent the device which would have made him a wealthy man. He wished the milk test to be available to all the people. This account of the life and personality of a great man honored all over the world for distinguished service to agriculture was prepared for the "Review" by Elaine Miner who worked with him.

Home-made Community Houses

For Home Demonstration Clubs in North Carolina and Arkansas

THE NEW CROP of community houses is still coming up with prospects of a bumper crop this year if the following reports from North Carolina and Arkansas are any criterion.

Sixty-five home-demonstration clubhouses have been built in rural communities of North Carolina and have been equipped by interested farm women of the neighborhood. The houses are serving as meeting places for all kinds of community activities.

"Should you pass through Lee County, stop and see the Dignus Community Club House, and observe another one now under construction in a beautiful setting amongst pines and dogwood", says Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, assistant director in North Carolina. "The new house is just opposite the attractive hilltop home of K. E. Seymour, chairman of the board of commissioners, who gave the land and building."

In addition to these new clubhouses, home-demonstration women have furnished 70 clubrooms in buildings where space was offered, and there are 117 applications for club homes from 21 counties.

Some of the houses are built of brick or stone, but usually they are fashioned of logs or lumber. The clubhouse costs little in actual cash. Interested farmers in the community usually furnished logs and stones for side walls and chimney, and the county ERA office cooperated in furnishing men to do much of the construction.

In most of the clubhouses the main room is long and narrow, sometimes 40 by 25 feet, and the logs furnish both an inside and outside wall of artistic appearance. There is a kitchen in the rear planned for the convenience of those who prepare and serve refreshments for community get-togethers. Practically all communities have planted or are planning to plant the grounds to give the house a proper setting.

At Waterlily, an old house boat on Currituck Sound has been anchored, furnished, and made into a cool and attractive clubhouse for the Waterlily community.

Rural women in North Carolina have taken great interest in making curtains, rugs, and cushions for their clubhouses and are doing over or painting the old furniture which has been contributed.

Arkansas, too, comes forth with reports of increased activity in Nevada County. "The membership in the home-demonstration clubs of the county is so great that the club meetings can no longer be held in the individual homes", says Home Demonstration Agent Katherine Heath. The club women are solving this problem by building clubhouses. Various methods have been used to raise money for building these clubhouses.

The Delta Home Demonstration Club was the first to build a clubhouse in Nevada County. Their building, which is situated in a grove of oak trees, is built of native pine logs contributed by club members.

Last year this club used an old store building as a clubhouse, but when this building burned last February, both men and women began immediately to plan for a new log clubhouse.

Women Earn Money

Money was one of the first considerations. They needed money for nails, screens, and windows. The women made a quilt and sold it for \$20. Donations were given by members of the community to complete the building which amounted to \$17.50. The club members plan to give a play to raise this amount and to refund these donations. The carpenter work was done by the men of the community who worked on the clubhouse when it was too wet to work in their crops.

This clubhouse is 24 by 36 feet. It has 2 rooms, each 18 by 24 feet. Split boards were used for the roof, and the flooring was taken from an abandoned house in the community. The cost of materials including nails, screen wire, lathing, and windows was \$37.50. It has a stick and dirt chimney with a 6-foot fireplace. The fireplace has a pot rack which the club will use for chili suppers and other entertainments.

The club women plan to convert one of the rooms into a kitchen and equip it

for foods and canning demonstrations. The lawn is to be used as a landscaping demonstration; and a very attractive walk has already been started.

Delta Club, which is the largest club in the county, has an enrollment of 54 members. Mrs. B. F. Johnson, who is a leader in this club, is president of the county council of home-demonstration clubs in Nevada County.

New Vegetables for Wyoming

THE GROWING of vegetables new to that locality was the object of a campaign in Carbon County, Wyo. Some 40 ranches served as demonstrators in the growing of new vegetables this year. Records were kept and filed in the county agent's office so that next year there will be definite information on local experience in the production of these in this county.

The climax of the campaign was a series of four meetings on "The Cookery of Vegetables New to Wyoming" conducted by Evangeline Jennings, extension nutritionist.

Among the newer vegetables grown were New Zealand spinach, a plant which produces greens throughout the year, is not affected by the warmer periods of the summer, and doesn't grow up into seed stocks such as the ordinary spinach frequently does; escrole, a type of endive particularly good from its nutritional standpoint, which has also proved desirable as a salad and garnish plant; Chinese cabbage; broccoli, which has a peculiar flavor all its own; and the newer squashes such as the marrows for summer and the Arikara and Buttercup for winter, all of which seem to have been satisfactory in the gardens of these 40 ranches, according to County Agent J. J. McElroy.

A FORMER 4-H club member, Xenophon Wheeler, represented his home town, Bolton, in the Vermont State Legislature.



Iowa Farm Women Find Fun, Education, and Other Values in

Hobbies for Happiness

HOBBIES ARE appearing in the limelight and the news columns as one of the newer interests of Iowa farm women. Many of the hobbies themselves are old, but the attention being paid to them is new. On the theory that every well-balanced life needs a hobby, the community development section of the Iowa State College Extension Service has sponsored for the last 2 years an exhibit of hobbies at the Iowa State fair.

The fact that 36 farm women entered exhibits at the 1935 fair is an indica-

enjoying art; (4) furthering education; and (5) adding to friendly relationships in home and community.

Among the 36 hobbies exhibited at the 1935 Iowa State fair were oil paintings, original musical compositions, hand-made cards, pictures, applied art, felt work, quilts of four generations, braided rugs, dog raising, weaving of Iowa corn husks, reading, antiques, oriental glassware, wool work, ancestral cookery, newspaper correspondence, old books, needlecraft, stamp collections, souvenir spoons, old money, scrapbooks, fancy

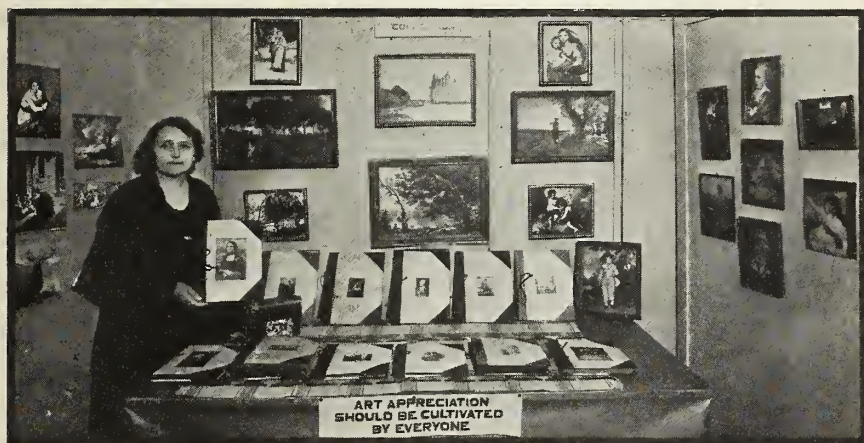
for the home. Mrs. John W. Jones, Dexter, Iowa, in writing of Wool from Sheep to Parlor, said: "It is my favorite recreation at all seasons, and my daughters are learning to enjoy both the work and the finished products as much as I, making for greater harmony and congeniality."

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa, concluded her story of reading with the statement: "Best of all, reading is a hobby that can be shared with my whole family. I believe one of the finest inheritances that I can give my children is reading as a hobby. I want it to mean to them all it has meant to me—solace, joy, inspiration."

Another refreshing rural-life experience was reported by Mrs. William Van Bloom, of Dayton, Iowa, in her story of Taking Away That Rented Look. "Our hobby", she related, "has brought us the joy of working with growing things, the pleasure that comes with the development of prepared plans. It has furnished all the nerve tonic we have needed, for there is nothing better for the nerves than that 'restfully tired' feeling that comes with digging in the dirt. The hobby has helped to make the place a real home because, more than figuratively speaking, 'the landscape is mine.' We feel that we have contributed something to the community in making a rented farm a homelike place."

Mrs. T. W. Everts, Glidden, Iowa, a master farm homemaker, served as supervisor of the exhibits at the fair this year. Next year at least three classes will be provided so that exhibits of different types may be judged on more of a comparable basis. Divisions will be: (a) Collective type of hobby, (b) handiwork or creative hobbies, (3) literary- and art-appreciation hobbies. A revised score card is being suggested which emphasizes the attractiveness of the display, values of the hobby in stimulating study and self-development, the value of the hobby to other people and the community, and possibilities for personal enjoyment.

COUNTY agents reported more than a million farmers keeping records of their farm business last year.



Mrs. T. W. Everts, Glidden, Iowa, supervisor of the hobby exhibits at the Iowa State Fair, has a large number of collections of prints and reproductions of famous paintings. Each scrapbook in the picture represents a collection of the work of a certain country school of art, or individual artist. Schools and other local groups have borrowed these collections for study or program purposes.

tion of the interest developing in this activity. While no special emphasis has been given to the subject during the year and no assistance has been given by the specialists in developing hobbies, a few counties already have included hobby exhibits in their home project achievement-day programs, according to W. H. Stacy, extension rural sociologist.

The State fair exhibit is merely a means of attracting attention to a worthwhile and interesting activity, Mr. Stacy said. The purposes of the exhibits may be outlined as: (1) Creating interesting uses of time; (2) suggesting types of enjoyment which others may adopt; (3) providing experiences in creating and

work, family heirlooms, landscaping, samplers, and rug and basket work.

The judges considered the following qualities: Neatness and finish of the exhibit, extent to which the avocation involved study and consideration of far-reaching ramifications, and story of personal experience in developing the hobby.

The three exhibits which were given first rank included a reading hobby, a landscape-development hobby of "taking away that rented look", and a wool-gathering hobby in which was told the story of raising good sheep and working with the wool to make comforters, quilts, and other "useful and unusual articles"

Growing Leadership in Utah Forestry Clubs

THE 4-H forestry clubs of Utah have enjoyed an exceptional growth. From a start in 2 counties with 36 members in 1930, these clubs have spread to 15 counties with 320 members enrolled in 34 clubs.

A part of each club member's activity is the participation in regularly scheduled field trips to study the local trees, plants, rocks, and birds. Each club member assembles specimens for identification and exhibit purposes and is required to keep an accurate record of the various specimens collected.

In addition to the regular forestry projects, contests have been organized in game and fish conservation with the cooperation of the State game and fish commission. A number of the boys and girls have found the raising of pheasants for restocking local areas of interest.



The eggs are supplied by the game and fish commission, and the forestry club members set and hatch the birds under domestic hens, releasing the young birds about 15 weeks after hatching.

The interest of the older club members is maintained by making them responsible for the leadership of a local 4-H forestry club. A boy or girl who has been enrolled 3 or 4 years is encouraged to organize a club among the younger boys and girls of the community. This factor has contributed to the rapid and consistent growth of Utah's 4-H forestry clubs.

Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock

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In speaking of Babcock's work, his old friend, E. H. Farrington, dairy professor, enumerated three things which distinguished it: "Sound, practical common sense, and thoroughness and attention to detail. He himself invented all of the ingenious apparatus used in his invention, displaying marvelous mechanical skill in addition to his scientific specialty of chemistry."

The doctor never for a minute, whether at work or at home, lost his scientific method of looking at things. He used to keep a fly under a glass giving it nothing to eat, to see how long it would live and how it would act. He picked a number of grub worms and cut them all in two to see if it would kill them. He said, "Instead, in the morning, I had twice as many."

He loved all things of the natural world. When he worked in his garden a certain robin would come near him and eat the worms which he dug up.

If passers-by happened to stop and talk, Cock Robin would scold, whereupon the doctor would tilt his head and talk back at him—they must have been old cronies.

The Babcock milk test is well known wherever dairying is carried on. Although the mechanics of the test have been slightly improved, his original tester, now displayed in the dairy building on the agricultural campus, still gives an accurate test today.

Dr. Babcock was the first to find how animals might starve to death while they were eating plenty of food. An idea which he had cherished and believed in for more than 30 years and his pioneering with varied feeds for dairy cattle, led to the hunt which ended with the isolation of vitamins, mysterious life-giving elements. Thus he has been called the "father of vitamins" and started the work on which the whole science of vitamins is founded.

Another great contribution of this man to dairying and agriculture was the discovery, in 1897, of galactase, a chemical ingredient in milk which causes the breakdown of casein during the ripening process. Out of his first scientific investi-

gations in ripening cheese finally came the cold-curing method which had formerly not been used for fear that the cheese would be bitter. Experiments proved that instead a much better product resulted.

Other accomplishments included the invention of a viscometer to measure the viscosity of liquids; the perfection of a gravimetric method of analyzing milk, now standard in the United States; a simple method of finding the size and number of fat globules in milk; a method of mechanically separating casein from other constituents to milk; a mathematical formula for calculating the amount of cheese a fixed amount of analyzed milk would produce, and with Harry L. Russell, a cause for the diminished consistency of pasteurized milk and a method of restoration; and with J. W. Decker and Dr. Russell, a curd test to detect tainted milk at creameries and cheese factories.

Although most of his work was in agricultural chemistry, Dr. Babcock was also interested in other things. At the time of his death he was working on a gravity experiment with an elaborate pendulum apparatus, on which was measured the change of friction warmth in its swing, and was nearing the solution of the mystery of energy in its transference through ether. He disliked heat, and reasoning that if a furnace distributed warm air in winter, the same apparatus, with the installation of a cooling unit, should distribute cool air in summer. He made several experiments along this line.

Make Waste Land Productive With Trees

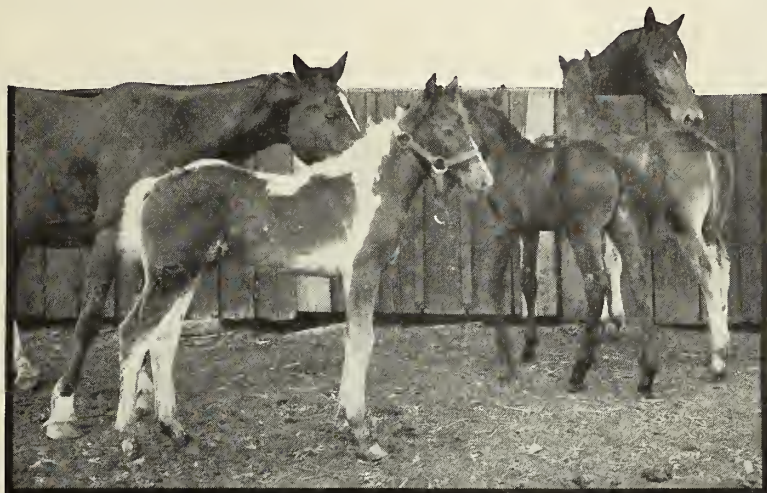
More than 200 acres of waste land in New Hampshire were made productive this spring by approximately 550 boys and girls in 4-H clubs who planted 206,100 trees, according to a report of 15 forestry-planting demonstrations conducted in the 10 counties of the State by the New Hampshire Extension Service.

The total area planted in the last 10 years is estimated at more than 2,000 acres. The number of trees planted by the 4-H club members during the decade total 2,405,646. This spring's plantings surpass those of a year ago when 197,690 trees were set out.

Worn-out and abandoned fields, steep slopes, and unused farm corners planted to trees will produce timber for the maintenance of farm buildings, fences, and equipment, according to C. S. Herr, extension forester, who arranged the planting demonstrations.

Horse Sense Means Dollars

To Farmers Growing Work Stock



THE SEVENTH annual Gold Medal Colt Club tour in Hamilton County, Ind., definitely proved to more than 200 farmers that a good draft mare is a sound and economical farm investment. Under the direction of County Agent E. C. Parker, the farmers visited six farms in the county where more than 120 horses were displayed. At each of the stops a demonstration was given and some practical hints and suggestions on the care and management of farm work stock were offered.

Included in the demonstrations was one in preparing colts for the show ring, a very practical part in the county and State Gold Medal Colt Club project. Climaxing the year's activity, county and State shows bring out the finest entries to compete for the prizes which have been offered each year for the last 10 years to the outstanding colts in the State.

The Hoosier (Indiana) Gold Medal Colt Club project was organized in 1926, under the direction of P. T. Brown, State extension horse specialist, with 96 members located in 28 counties of the State. That year 137 colts were entered in the contest, and 13 shows were held. The project almost doubled its enrollment the second year, with 181 farmers participating and entering 238 colts. Since that time the Gold Medal Colt Club has enjoyed a steady growth. In 1935, 935 farmers in 45 counties entered 1,273 colts in the project. The 1935 shows had not been completed when the report was com-

pleted, but during 1934, 29 shows were held by members of the colt clubs.

Colt clubs similar to those organized in Indiana and seeking to better the work stock on the farms in the respective States have been organized in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. Interest in the development and improvement of farm horses has spread to all parts of the country, and the participation in the various horse projects and activities has shown a marked growth during the last 3 years.

Increased interest in horse breeding is shown by the enrollment in the various State stallion enrollment or licens-

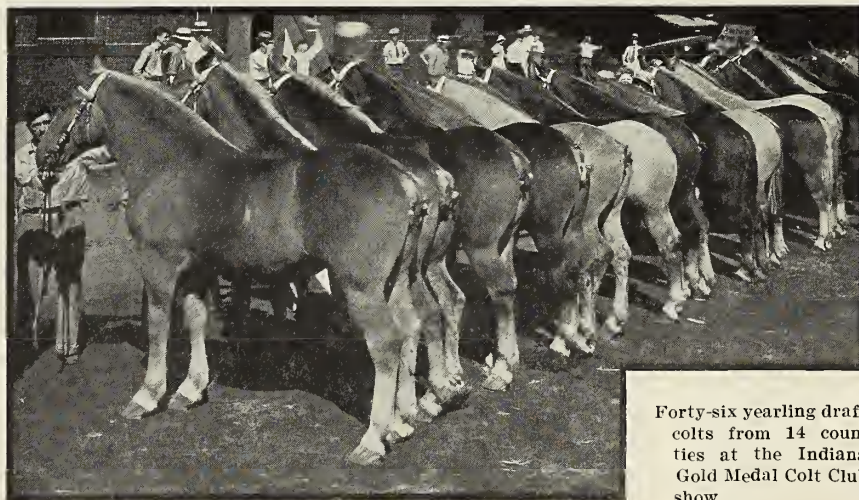
ing boards as compared with recent years. In 1934, Illinois led with 2,286 stallions licensed, followed by Kansas with 2,208 and Iowa with 1,920.

The increase in breeding activity has been due, in part, to increasing prices and a decline in the number of horses and mules on farms in the United States in the period 1933 to 1935. In 1933 it was estimated that there were 12,203,000 horses and horse colts and 5,036,000 mules and mule colts on the farms in the United States. By 1935 this number had decreased to 11,827,000 and 4,795,000, respectively. With this decrease in numbers has come an increased interest in farm work stock, partially due to an increase in the value of such animals. From an average value of \$53.75 in 1933, the farm value per horse has moved to \$76.18 in 1935. Mules and mule colts have seen even a greater increase in farm value per head; in 1933 they were \$60.18 and in 1935 the price increased to \$98.21.

From all parts of the country news of stimulated interest in farm work horses appears.

"It is estimated that Cherokee County, Ala., farmers spend \$100,000 annually for work stock", says County Agent B. G. Hall. "The extension local leaders are putting into their program a project which has for its aim the utilization of the rented acres in producing work stock locally to the end that this large sum

(Continued on page 154)



Forty-six yearling draft colts from 14 counties at the Indiana Gold Medal Colt Club show.



My Point of View

Our Chief Problem

We see no need of greatly changing the general lines of activity which Extension work has followed during the past years except as new conditions such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act and other activities may make changes in emphasis necessary. We are convinced that the soil problem will continue to be our biggest one for some time to come. Limestone, legumes, livestock are all closely related to soil fertility, as are the other subjects of dairy, poultry and truck. Indeed all of these are parts of the chief problem, that of soil fertility. There remains much to be done of practical value on all of these subjects. These things in our opinion should continue to be the basis of Extension activity in Jackson County in the future.—*W. P. Stall, county agricultural agent, Jackson County, Ind.*

* * *

About the July Issue

After more than 16 years of service in county agent work, starting in April 1913, I can truthfully say that, as a class, farm advisers are not overpraised. Hence, the article by Director Warburton in the July issue of the REVIEW in which he expressed appreciation of the energy, sincerity, and loyalty in our work is certainly appreciated by all of us at this end.

While I think it is true that few, if any, who have been in the business long depend on such expressions for inspiration, yet all are human, and they surely help when they do come. It makes one feel just a little closer to the whole organization and to realize that, after all, we are just a big family all interested in the same objectives. The spirit of the article makes us feel that cooperation is being practiced as well as preached in our own ranks.—*"Farmer" E. W. Rusk, farm adviser, Coles County, Ill.*

* * *

News Reminiscences

More than 10 years ago I approached the editors of six local Henry County, Ohio, weeklies, broaching the idea of installing a regular farm page of interest in a strictly rural county.

The editors were plainly skeptical, believing that such columns would not be read, would be full of syndicated unlocalized material, or an extension ballyhoo.

More than 550 consecutive weekly releases from our office without a break have now furnished the material for this page, and the editors seem to want more.

The extension service is in the background in the columns. We use human interest stories with local setting to insure reader interest, and the improved farm practice lesson is tacked on, maybe a sugar-coated pill. Credit for the results takes care of itself.

A few "boners" in the early years taught eternal vigilance against items with a local kickback.

Advertising is the bane of the local agricultural extension news writer. Editors have advertising space to sell, and free news columns and advertisements just don't mix.

Mr. Smith, that good extension cooperator, comes in and says, "I have made up my mind to sell that strawberry roan filly that I showed in your colt show. I want you to write me a good article in your column." The article had better be a news story instead of a "for sale" ad.

Acquaintanceship helps. Some people object to their names in print; others delight in it.

The editors head the pages to suit themselves with such titles as "County Agricultural News", "Farm News Notes", and "Rural News." The copy itself is made up of separately headed items. Rural organizations and individuals are all invited to contribute and have formed the habit of reporting their items to the extension office for the copy. It must be news, and it must be constructive.

Editors appreciate neatly typewritten, double-spaced copy, grammatically correct, without misspelled words. They want it in time regularly to avoid last-minute editing rush. With space reserved, they do not relish being left in the lurch some weeks, without copy, and forced to resort to space fillers. They still want the old "who, what, when, why, and how" rules and told as briefly as possible.

This news-writing task forces me as an extension agent to check regularly to see that future dates and the program are in shape, to recheck after the happening and take stock of results. The pages tell the story of extension in Henry County for more than 10 years. The clippings are the basis for the monthly and annual reports and maintain interest

without ballyhooing.—*E. H. Bond, county agent, Henry County, Ohio.*

* * *

Relax with a Hobby

Equipment needed for my hobby is very little, just a bird book, a pair of opera glasses or cheap bird or field glasses, and a lot of patience. It is the type of recreation which you can do best alone, so if any home demonstration agent feels the need of being alone sometimes, I recommend bird study.

Absolute quiet and a minimum of motion are essential. And, another thing, you must be an early riser. Early morning, any time from 4:00 to 6:30 a.m., is best. Then you catch them feeding and singing before the sun is so high as to make gazing skyward uncomfortable.

One of the greatest thrills I have had was the discovery of an oven bird's nest. The first time was in Paradise Woods on Smith College campus. I saw the mother bird hopping along the path with some straw in her beak; and by keeping perfectly still I watched her hop to the nest, cleverly tucked under a low bush just a few feet off the pathway. After she went away, I examined it more closely and marked the place, but when I returned in early fall to take possession of the nest it had either been taken or destroyed.—*Miriam F. Parmenter, home demonstration agent, Keene, N. H.*

* * *

As the Twig is Bent

The 4-H boys of Sumter County have for the past 5 years been influencing, to a large extent, the planting practices on a great many of their fathers' farms. In 1931, 144 boys procured pure seed corn and planted 1 acre each. As a result of this particular piece of club work, E. B. Mathis, who was South Carolina 4-H corn champion in 1934, with a yield of 123.8 bushels per acre which was due to high fertilization, close spacing, and pure seed, influenced his father to plant his entire corn crop with this purebred seed and to space most of his corn in 4-foot rows. Mr. Mathis states that his yields will be larger than usual in spite of the dry weather.

This is typical of many instances, not only in crops but also in livestock projects whereby the 4-H boy has caused the change of many farming practices.—*T. O. Bowen, assistant county agricultural agent, Sumter County, S. C.*

Beauty Along an Arkansas Road Through Neighborly Cooperation



SIX YEARS AGO, every one of the 47 families in Massard Community, Ark., enrolled in a community improvement adventure and started to plan for the school and church grounds, with visions of their own homes looking out on a smooth sweep of lawns, gardens, and flowers.

The home demonstration agent, Ruth Fairbairn, is shown above at the left talking over plans with a home demonstration club woman.

It was found necessary to replace the old school with the new one shown at the right, which has been landscaped and provided with modern playground equipment. The church next door wasn't quite up to the community ideal, so it was remodeled and a new parsonage built.

The community has won a number of prizes in community-improvement contests, all of which have gone back into shrubs and plants for the schoolhouse and church grounds.

The garden ambitions of the Massard citizens have produced some unbelievably lovely spots such as that shown in the upper right-hand corner. Among the most beautiful roadside developments is that shown at the bottom of the page with its native rock wall, graceful steps, colorful flowers, and restful shade.





Verse Speaking Choir

McLean County, Ill., is trying a new entertainment feature called "The Verse Speaking Choir." This is made up of 22 home bureau women and is conducted by Teresa Coltaeux, head of the Teresa Coltaeux School of Speech Arts. The group is divided into high, medium, and low voices. Most of the lines were given in concert but for the sake of variety the different voices had parts of the selections to say alone. This chorus made its first appearance at the annual meeting of the McLean County Home Bureau held in June, when they recited five poems. Some of the poems were classics, some dramatic, and others comic. The chorus expects to continue rehearsals in the fall and will be ready to appear on special programs for the farm and home bureaus.

Horse Sense Means Dollars

(Continued from page 151)

of money might be left in the county. As a result of their efforts, 39 farmers co-operatively bought 2 carloads of young mares. The horse breeders' association is cooperating in making available the services of a jack in the center of the county.

"Progress in horse improvement has been slow", says County Agent J. B. Morsell, "but the farmers are awakening to the importance of breeding and much progress is expected in Calvert County, Md., during the next few years. The first colts as a result of this effort are coming into use, and they are a fine advertisement for the project. Farmers desiring to sell colts find a ready market at excellent prices."

Director Crocheron of California says, "County agents in 25 counties report work relating to horse improvement. More than 160 farm calls were made by

extension workers, and 506 calls were made at various extension offices by growers for information relative to horses. Much of this work has been in relation to the placing of Government remount stallions in the State. Extension agents have cooperated with horsemen and the Government in having 12 of these stallions placed in 9 counties."

"Sixteen county agents in Montana report that they have assisted 81 farmers in locating purebred sires for their horse herds. Five of these agents also report that they have aided 20 farmers in obtaining high-grade or purebred mares for breeding stock. These reports show a substantial increase in the interest in the horse business in the State", reports L. M. C. Anderson, extension livestock specialist.

MARYLAND clothing demonstrations reached an interesting climax when, instead of the usual style and dress show, they put on a real show, using the dresses in a play.

Sweeten Sour Soil with Relief Help

Getting agricultural lime on the farm for approximately 55 cents per ton sounds almost like an impossibility, but that is just what it is costing Grant County, Wis., farmers.

In cooperation with the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration, the county organization has set up its work relief projects in the lime quarries. The first requirement, that of a county-government representative on the lime production program, was filled when the county agricultural committee was made the representative.

The emergency relief organization furnishes all the labor and pays one-half the equipment rental and material costs up to 30 cents a ton for the lime sold. The county extension agent was authorized by the agricultural committee to arrange for equipment rental and material purchase contracts on its behalf.

Preliminary steps taken in this liming enterprise were carefully planned. The first was the determination of the lime requirements for the various farms and how many farmers would be interested in getting lime by such an arrangement. A circular letter, along with a lime requirement order blank, was mailed to interested farmers, and meetings were held in 22 township. Nearly 60,000 tons of lime were ordered on the blanks, involving more than 1,000 farms in the county.

A supervisor of lime production was appointed by the agricultural committee. Production began early in October in four different communities, and since that time additional units have been established within the county.

"On the projects approved and thus far in operation, the lime is costing the farmers from 45 cents to 52 cents a ton delivered", says County Agent J. B. Keenan. In discussing the costs of operation, he continues, "There are two variables in the cost for which estimates must be made, one for dynamite and the other for compensation insurance. In addition, the county committee is protected by a charge of 5 cents per ton."

A complete cost-accounting system, with records for each project available for audit, has been set up by the chief clerk of the county drought-relief committee.

Deliveries of lime from the producing units have been made in every community in Grant County.



4-H Inflation

"Clover-leaf" Dollars Awarded at West Virginia Fair Buy Prizes of Own Selection

"CONTROLLED inflation" might well be applied to the issues of "clover-leaf" money for the awards made at the sixth annual West Virginia State and regional 4-H fairs and Country Life Jubilee which are held together during September at Jackson's Mill, the State 4-H camp. The combined event is the climax of each summer's project, camping, and recreational activities. The fair has no commercial entertainment of any kind.

The "clover-leaf" bills are printed with an appropriate 4-H design and issued for \$1 each. In making the awards, a boy or girl may win a "clover-leaf" dollar for each 10 points (or major fraction) of the final grade earned on the exhibited project. For example, a grade of 96 to 100 wins \$10; 86 to 95, \$9; 76 to 85, \$8; and 66 to 75, \$7. The number of awards allowed in any contest is determined by the importance of the activity. In 4-H project work, usually awards are not made for a score or grade of less than 80.

At the beginning of the jubilee each director is allotted a definite sum of "clover-leaf" money to be used as awards in the events which he is to supervise. In awarding the money he fills out a check which may be cashed at the Jubilee Clover-leaf Bank.

Demonstration and judging teams are awarded "clover-leaf" money according to the merits of their activities. "Clover-leaf" money is also awarded for participation in all the competitive ac-

State 4-H camps the following year are given as awards in all 4-H projects. No money is paid out for these scholarships, but certificates are issued to the winners which are accepted at the camp

as cash in payment for lodging and meals when the members attend camp. The camp, in turn, is paid for the certificates used at face value by the fair association.

The fun of spending the "clover-leaf" money is arranged so that everyone has an opportunity to get something of his or her own choosing. For convenience, "prizes" may be purchased at any time during the fair. The articles which may be purchased with "clover-leaf"

money are on exhibit at the jubilee store. At 4 o'clock on each day of the fair an auction is held at which purchases may be made by bidding.

One year the members of a local farm women's club pooled their "clover-leaf" money and purchased a gas cooking range for their community house. A brother and sister, or other members of a family, may put their money together and purchase a pressure cooker. There

(Continued on page 156)

"This is the finest scheme we have come across in the past 15 years for the handling of prizes", says W. H. Kendrick, director of the West Virginia 4-H Camp. "It has many values. The boys and girls obtain experience in buying under different conditions; they learn values, and it adds considerably to the spirit of wholesome competition existing at the fair."

tivities that are a part of the Country Life Jubilee, including various events in which the 4-H club members participate in connection with the regional and State 4-H fairs and activities for both young people and adults in connection with the Recreation and Art League for which the annual fall round-up is made a part of the jubilee program. Thus the awards go on for the 3 days of the jubilee.

In addition to the "clover-leaf" dollars, from 2 to 4 \$5 scholarships to the

Utah County Dedicates First Rural Recreation Reserve in America

A PARK of 330 acres which will eventually include all modern equipment and facilities such as a ball park, skating rinks, tennis courts, dormitories, swimming pools, golf courses, and many other features to give comfort in rest and recreation for the rural people in Box Elder County, Utah, was dedicated August 27 with a suitable ceremony in Box Elder Canyon. The credit for initiating and organizing for this recreational reserve goes to the North and South Box Elder County Farm Bureau, cooperating with the various other organizations of country people.

The county commissioners made the whole enterprise possible by a grant of funds for the purchase of the land and beginning improvements. Through the extension service of Utah State College, led by the county agent and home demonstration agent, a project has been presented to the Works Progress Administration providing for the use of relief labor and material costs in the development of additional improvements.

A notable group of people helped Box Elder County dedicate this first reserve, among others Secretary Wallace; Assist-



Governor Blood of Utah speaks at the dedication of the first Rural Recreational Reserve in the United States.

ant Secretary M. L. Wilson; Gov. Henry H. Blood; Director of Extension C. W. Warburton; W. A. Lloyd, in charge of extension work in the Western States; William Peterson, director of extension in Utah; and the directors of extension from the 11 Western States. In congratulating the rural people of the county, Secretary Wallace said, "We farmers have worked too hard and played too little. This reserve will afford an opportunity for rest and recreation, the things that rural America needs."

Rural Recreational Reserve

(Continued from page 145)

with regard to crop seasons and customary climatic conditions. The programs, of course, in the final planning, will be determined by the choice of the people of each community, but a wide range of suggestions will be available for consideration.

The extent and comprehensiveness of the recreational reserves will depend entirely upon local conditions. They may vary from small gathering places or picnic and camping grounds around springs or on streams to more elaborate projects like the one in Box Elder County, Utah, described in this issue. They may include commodious structures for indoor gatherings and entertainments, with many club facilities; or they may consist solely of outdoor improvements which people in moderate climates may find sufficient for their purposes. Work-center opportunities may be featured in certain reserves. But, in any event, they promise large returns to the rural communities in which the people utilize thoroughly this opportunity for broadening and lifting up their standard of living and developing their local relationships and community contacts.

4-H Inflation

(Continued from page 155)

are always plenty of articles from which to select—everything from marbles and penknives, pots and pans, can openers and "gadgets", to refrigerators and ranges.

How are these prizes paid for? When the fair catalog is being published the merchants desiring advertising space may pay for a quarter page, half page, full page, or a spread, either in cash or in goods. In this way enough cash is collected to pay for printing the catalog, and prizes are ready for the contestants. A definite ratio is established between the cost of an advertisement paid in goods and paid with cash, so that plenty of both are obtained for publishing the catalog and furnishing prizes.

Each year there are several thousand articles on exhibit in the jubilee store ready for some boy or girl, adult farmer or homemaker, or a group to buy. Not only does this scheme greatly simplify the matter of awards and give those participating in the events of the fairs and jubilee an opportunity to select their own, but the auction sales are among the high lights in the 3-day program. The fun and excitement of bidding with

"clover-leaf" money is enjoyed by all. The inflation is controlled by issuing only five times as much "clover-leaf" money as the total value of all prizes in real dollars.

South Dakota Women Revise Objectives

The long-time objectives of home-extension work in South Dakota have been re-modeled to meet the needs of today and tomorrow, according to Nora M. Hott, State home demonstration leader.

Miss Hott has recently met with the officers and some members of home-extension clubs in most counties to make plans for next year's program. The long-time objectives which they have had in mind in planning this program have been stated as follows:

1. To develop among rural people a vision or philosophy of home and family life.
2. To work toward economic and social security for farm families.
3. To foster good health.
4. To develop broadened interest and viewpoint.
5. To make information or facts the goal.
6. To develop homemaking skills.
7. To develop managerial ability.
8. To develop judgment and reasoning ability.
9. To help rural people to develop situation consciousness as to conditions, problems requiring a solution, needed leadership, available leadership, recognition of good leadership, and the ability to follow right leadership.
10. To help rural people to set up desirable challenging standards for finished products, method of work, and home living.
11. To give an opportunity for individual development and satisfying home life.
12. To develop plans for activities that will improve farm and home conditions and in which adult and youth may participate.
13. To develop leadership.

"PENNSYLVANIA 4-H poultry clubs have been responsible for the introduction of chicks of well-bred ancestry into many communities, improvement in the average egg production of farm flocks, the production of capons which has provided an additional and profitable source of income, and the keeping and analyzing of accurate poultry-enterprise records", says D. C. Henderson, extension poultry specialist in Pennsylvania.

Negroes Moved to Better Farms

Approximately 600 Negro farm families in Macon County, Ala., in which Tuskegee Institute is situated, are being affected by a "Tuskegee Planned Land-Use Demonstration." As approved, the plan calls for the expenditure of \$200,000 in the purchase of some 60,000 acres of submarginal and resettlement lands by the land-policy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

L. N. Duncan, director of extension work, and T. M. Campbell, Negro field agent, are cooperating with the official representatives of the rural rehabilitation organization and with local authorities in the project.

The two divisions of this project include submarginal or unproductive soils and resettlement areas or fertile lands. The families that are now occupying poor lands will be moved off gradually and relocated on more productive sites. The plan is to reconstruct both the economic and social life of these families. Included will be better homes, better farm equipment, better livestock, and better schools and recreational centers, thus making the project a demonstration for other sections of the Cotton Belt.

Negro 4-H Club Plans Community Improvement

FOLLOWING an idea for 2 years with earnest and sincere efforts, members of the Waldo Community Negro 4-H Club were rewarded this year by becoming the first standard charter 4-H club in Florida Negro extension work. The 23 boys enrolled in the club each carried projects in corn, vegetables, poultry, and swine. The projects are supported by accurate records which have been checked by Frank E. Pinder, Negro county agent of Alachua County, and Richard O'Neal, the local club leader.

Their charter is signed by Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Wilmon Newell, director of Florida Agricultural Extension Service; and R. W. Blacklock, State boys' club agent. The success of this club in gaining the charter has encouraged club boys throughout the county, and especially those of Waldo community, to do a bigger and better piece of 4-H club work in the future. They have now set their minds to winning an additional gold seal for their charter and are already thinking of the royal purple seal, the highest honor awarded local agricultural clubs in Florida.

The boys, with the help of their local leader and the county agent, have planned

their activities for the coming year. Not only have they definite plans for improving 4-H club projects, but they are just as enthusiastic in their plans for cooperation with other clubs in improving the social and recreational activities in their community.

In the study of their local community the members of this active Negro 4-H club have outlined the local needs and planned activities which can effect changes within the scope of their club work. In improving agricultural practices they plan to show that good yields of corn can be obtained on local soils, encourage more vegetable gardens, improve type of swine, and attempt to follow some cooperative marketing plan with other 4-H clubs.

"To keep our 4-H club going to demonstrate the fact that it is possible for this community to work together, and to sell the value of club work in the community so that it will grow", are the plain-spoken words of these boys.

Remodel Home and Farm

A competition among senior 4-H club members at the Idaho junior short course for remodeling a farm home and a farmstead aroused much interest. The girls' competition was based on remodeling a typical square farmhouse, each contestant being allowed to add 1,000 worth of new equipment and construction. Ninety-four girls submitted complete plans. There were so many excellent plans submitted that duplicate awards were made in the first three placings. Six plans received special mention and 39 honorable mention.

The farmstead improvement competition was participated in by 95 boys, who turned in an excellent group of plans for adding \$1,000 worth of new equipment to a hypothetical farmstead plan. Besides the first 3 placings, 32 plans received honorable mention.



Negro Garden Contest Markets Farm Products

FIFTEEN Negro farm and home demonstration clubs of Macon County, Ala., entered into keen competition in their 1935 annual garden exhibit which was held on the lawn of Tuskegee Institute. The contest which was sponsored by the Macon County Leaders' Association under the direction of Mrs. L. R. Daly, home demonstration agent; and R. T. Thurston, county agricultural agent; was held the day of the regular monthly meeting of the association.

In addition to furnishing an incentive to the people to grow better garden products, the exhibit also furnishes a market for these farm products. Local town

folks, faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute, and others attend the contest in large numbers. They look forward to the excellent collection of farm produce shown and readily purchase available supplies. Club members also take advantage of the opportunity to book orders for vegetables, home-cured meats, and dairy and poultry products for future delivery.

Simmons Chapel community won the contest with 33 varieties of vegetables, fruits, and herbs, becoming the "Banner Garden Club." The educational features of the exhibit were furthered by discussions of live-at-home and summer garden projects led by members of the staff at Tuskegee Institute.

This contest has done much to encourage the home-garden project, according to T. M. Campbell, Negro extension specialist.

Permanent Camp Site for South Carolinians

"NONE but those who have struggled to give information and spread joy at improvised camps will ever know the satisfaction which Camp Long is bringing to 4-H club members, leaders, and extension workers in South Carolina", writes Mrs. Harriett F. Johnson, State girls' club agent.

The camp, now 3 years old, has 13 buildings overlooking a 6-acre lake and maintains a permanent staff of 6 counselors to conduct music, swimming, games, and recreational programs, to give instruction and furnish medical attention to campers, register them, and keep accounts. A dietitian has charge of the dining room and kitchen, and four colored men take care of the cooking and general work.

Camp Long is named for Dr. W. W. Long, formerly director of extension, who before his death took a great interest in establishing the camp, under the direction of Theo. Vaughn of the South Carolina 4-H Club Division.

During the summer, more than 1,500 young people and children have spent from 3 to 5 days at Camp Long, as well as many groups of home demonstration women who have camped and had council programs there. At present 100 unemployed young women are housed at the camp under the guidance of the National Youth Administration.

Out Where the News Begins

A "NEWS" angle on the old story of teamwork was emphasized when B. W. Wright, farm-management specialist, and L. L. Longsdorf, extension editor of the Kansas Extension Service, found that their field trips coincided.

Mr. Wright held an inventory demonstration on some farm near the town where Mr. Longsdorf was holding a community discussion demonstration. Mr. Wright was also holding his district project meetings on this trip.

The result of this combination was a "spot news" article to every newspaper in the counties making up the districts. Each of the demonstrations and each new meeting brought up new angles and new information for the local press. Attention was given to the various phases of extension work and agricultural adjustment problems as they were discussed at the meetings.

Mr. Wright in speaking of the results of this working combination says, "Our

combination proved satisfactory and helpful from the standpoint of my becoming more familiar with the use of publicity in connection with the farm-management project, and it gave Mr. Longsdorf an opportunity to study the news value of our project work."

More Farm Record Books

Approximately 1,500 copies of the Oregon farm record book were distributed during the 12 months ending June 30. In addition, hundreds of AAA farm record books are in use in Oregon, especially in localities where large numbers of wheat and corn-hog contracts were signed by farmers.

Encouragement and training in record keeping given by county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, and agricultural committees of farm and bank organizations are factors in the increased activity in this field. The Farm Credit Administration and the AAA have emphasized the importance of more and better farm records.

Key to Consumer Satisfaction

(Continued from page 146)

women, arranged to meet the request of the husbands for a "look-in" on the project they were hearing so much about through their wives.

Outstanding, also, was an all-day meeting for group leaders at one of the leading Minneapolis department stores where various store buyers and executives took turns giving the women some inside facts concerning their particular lines. Among the subjects covered were furs, shoes, lingerie, furniture, styles, personnel department, store shopper service, order board, and adviser in home furnishings. Another field trip took the women to a large commercial laundry to see how clothes were cleaned and handled in the modern laundry system.

The many activities in which assistance was given by the stores and business men indicate the whole-hearted interest and cooperation these commercial people manifested when the constructive purposes of the project were explained to them. The willingness and splendid spirit on the part of the business groups were as gratifying as was the most enthusiastic reception of the entire project by the women themselves.

Choose Alfalfa Champion

County Agent A. T. Marvel, of Elkhart County, Ind., recently organized a group of local bankers who sponsored a project to determine the champion alfalfa grower in the county.

The basis of award in the project includes the condition of the stand of the 1935 alfalfa crop, the uniformity of the stand, the quality of the stand, the amount of lodging, freedom from weeds, indication of the fertility level, amount of lime in the soil, the amount of yellowing of the plants, and the determination of whether or not good material was used in inoculating the seed.

Soil samples were tested for phosphate and potash content, the two plant foods upon which alfalfa depends. In each township an outstanding field was selected and score cards indicating the qualifications of each field according to the basis of award were filled out for the 16 fields. Each field was inspected by Marvel accompanied by members of the bankers' committee.

At the quarterly meeting of the Elkhart County Bankers' Association, the winner will be announced and will be awarded a silver loving cup, which he will retain until the next year's champion is named.

Agents Study Housing

A 5-day short course in landscaping and housing for extension workers was offered to the 50 Arkansas County extension agents attending the annual extension conference.

Two courses, one in landscaping and home grounds and the other in housing, were offered, with J. R. Cooper, head of the department of horticulture and forestry, directing the home grounds work, and Deane G. Carter, agricultural engineer, in charge of the class work, laboratory, and field trips in connection with the housing course.

A SURVEY just completed by R. A. Turner, of the Federal Extension Service, reveals that of the 9,200 students enrolled in agriculture and home economics at the State colleges of agriculture in the 13 Central States, 2,916, or 31.7 percent, are former 4-H club members. A similar survey made in 1927-28 showed the percentage to be 18.5 at that time. The increase has been steady in each annual survey made since that date.

Club Boys Build Farm Buildings

TEN 4-H builder clubs of Oregon exhibited 18 or 20 miniature farm buildings at the State fair at Salem. These were built of scrap lumber, complete in every detail, as a part of their regular club project. The combination dairy and hay barn (3 by 6 feet) was built on a 1-inch scale even to the stanchions and feed-and hay-fork tracks. It was painted red, was trimmed with white, and had a bright green roof. The boys sold the barn for \$25 when they were through with it. These club members, 10 to 15 years of age, had no previous knowledge of the use of tools before doing this job, but since then one boy glazed 550 lights in a greenhouse, one boy cut rafters for an onion house, and a third nailed up 550 to 610 asparagus crates each day for the season.

Two older 4-H club boys in Saline County, Ark., are also building under the direction of their county agent, T. A. Crigler. With the help of other older 4-H club boys, Leo Potthoff, who lives with his grandmother on a farm 12 miles southwest of Benton, Ark., and Ralph Maynard, who lives with his mother about 5 miles northeast of Benton, will build a log barn and a farrowing house for a brood sow according to plans furnished by the department of agricultural engineering at the Arkansas College of Agriculture.

Texas Pays Homage to Best 4-H Club Members

The 200 highest scoring 4-H club boys and girls of Texas were awarded gold star pins, especially designed for Texas 4-H club boys and girls, during a candle-lighting ceremony at the annual short course. This is the second annual awarding of gold star pins at a candle-lighting ceremony, before the entire attendance at the short course, which numbered a little more than 7,000 this year.

At the banquet for these 200 boys and girls, and 200 distinguished guests, practically every agricultural organization in Texas was represented, such as the State bankers agricultural committee, the State Commissioners and Judges Association, members of the legislature, Federation of Women's Clubs, and State Garden Club.

"The result of these two candle-lighting ceremonies has been a greater interest in boys' and girls' club work, both among the club members and the agents

as well as among the parents", reports Myrtle Murray, district home demonstration agent. One agent expressed this idea when she said, "I am so proud of my gold star club members, that I feel as if I were the mama of them all."

THE 4-H FARM ACCOUNTING contest arouses a great deal of interest among South Dakota club boys. Last year 165 boys attended farm-accounting schools, made out an opening inventory for the home farm, and kept records. They kept their records up to date in spite of an unfavorable season which offered many discouragements.

All club members who are regularly enrolled in some project are eligible to participate in the accounting contest, though it is planned especially for older and more experienced club members. The record covers all enterprises on the farm for a period of 12 months, beginning some time between January 1 and March 1.

THE EXPERIMENT station in Delaware has perfected a "jel-meter" which has taken a great deal of the guesswork out of jelly making. Home demonstration agents in the State have been cooperating in giving the meter tests under home jelly-making conditions.

4-H Clubs Tackle Marketing Problems

In delving into the annual reports for information on how 4-H clubs have worked with the subjects of marketing and production planning, Edwin Matzen, holder of one of the Payne fellowships during the past year, found some interesting information.

A group of club boys in Teton County, Mont., under the guidance of County Agent Fred S. Willson, had worked up a fine marketing program. They purchased two books on marketing and assigned topics early enough for the boys to give them some study. They tackled the subjects of price cycles, market demand, cooperative marketing, and other technical phases with enthusiastic discussion and came down to local problems by going to see the grading, packing, and marketing of turkeys for their region.

In South Dakota, club members are learning to plot local statistical data and make professional-looking charts. Other clubs are conducting demonstrations on grading and packing, putting on lively debates on direct marketing and getting knowledge on the problems of marketing through their own experience in marketing 4-H products.

A Prize Wheat Field



County Agent W. G. Yeager, Rowan County, N. C., sends this picture of one of his wheat demonstration fields and writes with pride that this farmer, following good extension practices, sets the pace in wheat production for the leading wheat county in the State. This 31-acre field has been in alfalfa for 5 years. The alfalfa sod was broken in the summer and in late October. A southern type of wheat known as Redhart was seeded. The field yielded 1,298 bushels. The extension slogan in Rowan County is "Richer soils, convenient homes, and an educated people."

National Council

A National Home Demonstration Council was organized by rural women representing 22 States, who attended the rural home conference held at Columbus, Ohio, September 19-22. Each of 12 States was represented by the president of the State home-demonstration organization, and representatives from 10 other States participated in the organization meeting. The group elected Mrs. Guy Roop, of Virginia, president; Mrs. W. F. Merrill, Minnesota, vice president; and Mrs. R. T. Douglas, Louisiana, secretary.

State Council

A State home demonstration council was recently organized in Oklahoma by women from 61 counties representing 30,000 home-demonstration club members in every county in the State. The organization of the State council marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of farm women's demonstration club work in Oklahoma. The council objective is "to develop, strengthen, and bring into mutual helpfulness common interests which promote the welfare and betterment of the farm family, farm home, and farm community."

New Credit Plan

A new program for 4-H credit is being offered by the Farm Credit Administration. The funds necessary for production may be borrowed under a trustee agreement from the production credit association operating in the county.

Food for Texas

Last year Texas women guided by home demonstration agents and aided by their families canned 20,326,889 pints of food; cured, dried, and stored 13,658,446 pounds; dug 1,011 cellars and 511 storage pits; and built 1,029 smokehouses.

4-H Fairs

Approximately 10,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work took an active part in the programs of Massachusetts fairs this season, reports George L. Farley, Massachusetts State 4-H club leader. They exhibited, demonstrated, and, in some cases, directed the fairs.

Pure Seed

North Dakota's supply of pure seed available for planting in 1936 has been enhanced by the crops produced on 1,107 acres this year by 4-H club members in 17 counties. This acreage includes the best varieties of wheat, corn, barley, oats, flax, and potatoes.

Field inspections completed by the State seed department on the 4-H seed

plots resulted in the acceptance of the 1,107 acres from a total acreage of 1,166. The seed department reported that only 59 acres were rejected for certification. Most of the rejections were on potatoes and corn. Three hundred and seventy-one club members were engaged in the project.

New Cooperative

Nevada farmers who live in the Virgin, Moapa, and Pahrnagat Valleys and the Las Vegas agricultural territory are going to market their own livestock products. A newly formed cooperative association with headquarters at Las Vegas will handle the meat products and, in addition, will market other farm products for members of the association. Isolation from other producing centers, the long distance from packing plants, and a high freight charge were factors considered before establishing the association.

Local merchants have shown a strong community spirit and a willingness to cooperate in favor of locally produced farm commodities. Any farmer in the area may market through the newly formed association.

Bang's Disease

The United States Department of Agriculture and the State officials of 46 States have cooperated in the removal of 381,010 cattle infected with Bang's disease from 81,875 herds. This work was accomplished within the year ending June 30, 1935. Approximately 40 percent of 212,482 herds tested showed some animals with the disease. In Wisconsin 34,843 herds were tested, in Minnesota 30,792; and in Ohio, 18,338. About 13 percent of the more than 3,000,000 head tested were found to be infected.

Appropriations

Without a single dissenting vote, the Alabama Legislature approved in September two bills making substantial increases in the State appropriations for extension work and for further developing and equipping research centers in the State experimental station system, according to a recent report from L. N. Duncan, director of extension and president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Under economic pressure in 1932, the extension budget was cut to \$165,843, while the recent appropriation carries with it the sum of \$220,000 for State extension work. Funds for the experiment stations were increased approximately \$45,000, and an additional sum of \$100,000 was made available from the accumulated surplus of the State board of agriculture.

AMONG OURSELVES

South Carolina has been divided into three districts for home demonstration work. Juanita Neely, formerly poultry specialist, will be district agent in the new Piedmont District. Eleanor Carson, formerly home agent in Richland County, takes up the work of poultry specialist.

* * *

Ross L. Shleely, director of the extension service in Alaska, has been giving detailed attention to the Matanuska Colonization Project. S. R. Fuller, Jr., who is the manager of the project, in a recent conference said: "Shleely is the one man in Alaska who can do the very vital job that has to be done in order that the colonists can see and be assured that the Government is going to leave nothing undone to make the project a success. They know him and all have confidence in his ability. Their success must depend to a considerable extent on their own efforts and themselves, and they need assistance and direction."

* * *

Home Demonstration Agent Martha L. Eder, on sabbatic leave, left her county, Kauai, Hawaii, June 3 for 4 months of study and travel. She spent the summer session at the University of Washington at Seattle studying nutrition, clothing selection, interior decoration, and family relationship. A trip through the Southern States studying home industries proved of special value, as the women of her own county in Hawaii are very clever at native craft work, which is often both useful and beautiful, and the marketing of these products is to be one of her principal projects next year. Miss Eder visited home industries and marketing activities in California, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Maryland, and New York, stopping to visit the Federal offices in Washington.

* * *

Connie Bonslagel, home demonstration leader in Arkansas, has been granted a year's leave of absence to take the position of assistant director of the Rural Resettlement Administration.

W. D. Staats, formerly extension editor in the State of Washington, has accepted a position with the Rural Resettlement Administration stationed at Washington, D. C.

* * *

Raymond K. Clapp, for the last 11 years county agent in New Haven County, Conn., has been appointed county agent leader for Connecticut.

Abundant Living . . .

THE abundant living on the farm begins with the opportunity to work in reasonable amount and to educate one's self by observation and through understanding contact with books, people, and things in one's leisure moments. The underlying philosophy of the New Deal is to produce, not in superabundance that absorbs all our time and makes for waste and dissatisfying returns, but in abundance that meets our real needs, increases our income, and leaves us some time for the consideration of matters that interest the mind and exalt the soul. Some work, some income, some leisure in each human life is the goal we are striving for in almost every man's philosophy.

THE abundant living on the farm and in the village home is promoted by the abundant table. Franklin says "It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright." The abundant table promotes good cheer and friendliness and is an oasis of peace in each day. Further, the abundant life is promoted by right family relationships and living. A philosophy of family relationships might well accompany our recreational teaching. The man without a wife and family never can know the meaning of abundant living.

THE abundant life is promoted by knowledge—knowledge of the things that surround us; knowledge of science, philosophy, literature, music, history. It is promoted by the ability to express one's self in speech, writing, music, art, in song, in rhythm, with the hands in handicraft and otherwise. The abundant life is promoted by the opportunity, at times, to be alone in the hills, in the storm, beside the sea; at other times to mix with the crowds and be part of the social gathering, the convention, the organization, the camp, the recreational games.

IN this new era, we shall not be content until all men shall have an opportunity to have some work, some income, some leisure, in order that they may have a part in the abundant life contemplated for each man from the beginning.

ABUNDANT living must be made inexpensive. It must be brought to each man's door. That is why we need more evening classes, more libraries, more Extension, and need these things right in the community where people live; and particularly must these things be increased in rural and small-town areas.

C. B. SMITH

Assistant Director, Extension Service.

What Is Rural Electrification?

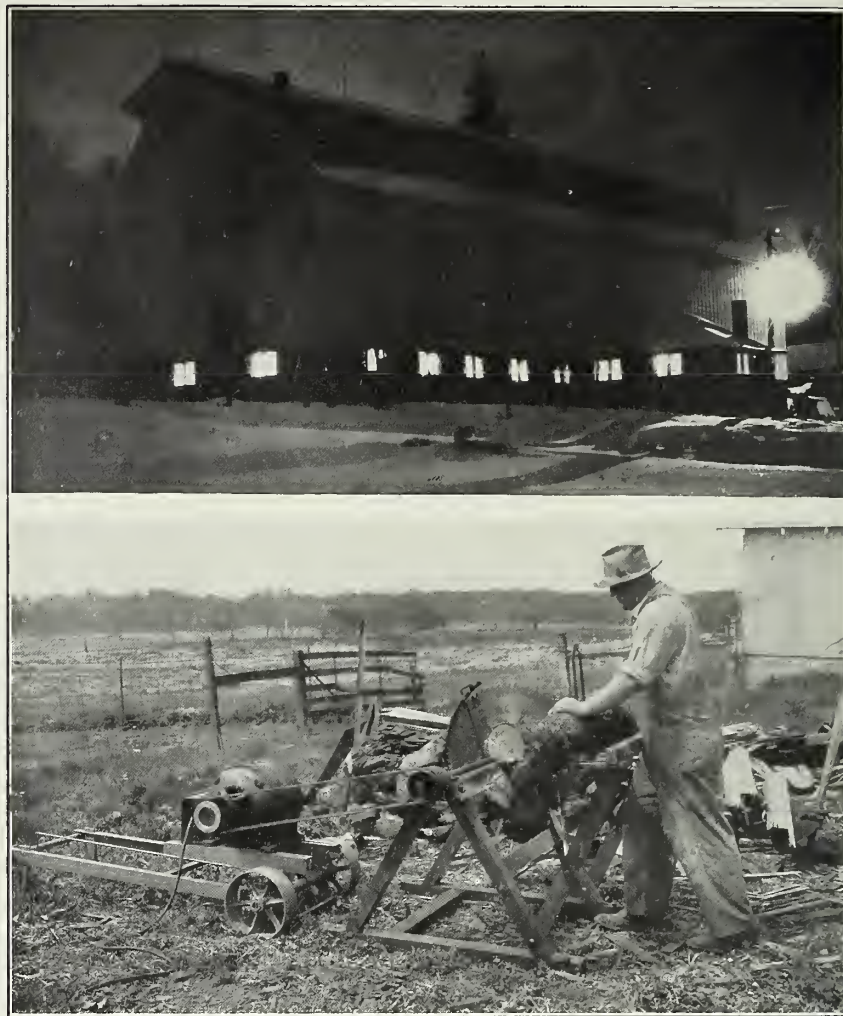
LIGHT

and

POWER

For the Farm

THE Federal Government has launched a program to make electricity available to as many farms as possible in the shortest possible time. This campaign is of vital interest to every rural community. It is being directed by the Rural Electrification Administration—REA.



REA has issued two printed pamphlets, designed for rural use, which explain all about the rural electrification program. They are:

1. LIGHT AND POWER FOR THE FARM
2. WHAT EVERY FARM LEADER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

It also issues a monthly bulletin, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION NEWS, which gives up-to-the-minute information about what's going on throughout the country in rural electrification.

Copies of the pamphlets and of the bulletin will be sent without charge upon request. Just write to

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.